

## BOLD THIEF BREAKS WINDOW TO OBTAIN VALUABLE BOOTY



Unidentified Man Throws a Granite Paving Block Through Display Window of the E. H. Kortkamp Jewelry Company, No. 612 North Broadway, was broken by a thief, who hurled a granite paving block through the glass and secured a tray of rings, on which a value of \$8,700 was placed.

The police arrested two men, giving the names of Louis Kendrick and Thomas Treaster of No. 411 Lucas avenue. They were "sweated" by Assistant Chief of Detectives Keely, but denied all knowledge of the robbery.

The streets were crowded with Christmas shoppers, and the Union Market, which is almost directly opposite the jewelry store, was thronged when the window was broken.

Although the crash of broken glass could be heard for some distance, and several shots were fired, the robber succeeded in getting away with the stolen jewels.

The method employed in breaking the window was unique and has led the police to believe, as has subsequent developments, that the perpetrator of the theft is an adept in crime.

He wrapped a section of a granite paving rock in several thicknesses of newspaper. The show window protrudes several feet beyond the front of the building and has plate glass on the three sides.

The rock was thrown through the lower part of the window, which was farthest from the entrance to the store, and which was almost entirely hidden from the view of those inside.

At the time of the robbery the clerks were occupied in the rear of the store, and upon hearing the crash rushed to the front, drawing their revolvers as they ran.

Edward Nash and Elmer Pullman were the first to reach the street, and immediately started after the thief, who ran up Broadway and turned into Lucas avenue.

They fired several shots at the retreating form of the thief, who crossed Lucas avenue diagonally and disappeared into a dark hallway at No. 411 Lucas avenue. There all trace was lost, as the darkness in the rear of the hallway and the vacant lot into which it led, flanked by the

## RUSSIAN SQUADRON THREATENS KOREA; TROOPS MAY LAND.

Violence Is Expected Unless Korean Government Promises Not to Open Port of Yongampho.

### UNITED STATES INTERESTED.

Opposition by Czar's Government, It Now Appears, Delays the Opening of Wiju to Trade of the World.

### ENGLAND IS APPREHENSIVE.

Foreign Office Says That Reported Action of Warships Will Nullify Pacific Negotiations With Japan.

Tokio, Dec. 9.—A strong Russian squadron of eight warships, including two battleships, has arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, the port of Seoul, the capital, to support Russia's opposition to the proposed opening of Yongampho to the commerce of the world.

The Russians threaten to land 3,000 men and march on Seoul, should Korea disregard their warning.

It has been repeatedly reported that the Russians have been fortifying Yongampho, on the Yalu River, but the reports to this effect appear to have been greatly exaggerated.

Japan and Great Britain, on October 17, according to a dispatch from Peking, asked for the opening of Yongampho to the commerce of the world, and the Korean Foreign Minister consented, subject to the approval of the Emperor of Korea, which was withheld, owing, it was said, to a strenuous protest made by the Russian Minister to Korea, M. Pavloff, although this subsequently was denied.

Korea then strongly objected to Russia's interference as being a violation of Korea's sovereign rights.

Later it was asserted that Japan insisted on recognition of her influence in Korea, and the result is a deadlock.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Seoul, Korea, December 5, announced that Minister Allen that day had a long interview with the Emperor of Korea, on the subject of the request of the United States for the opening of Wiju, on the Yalu River, to the commerce of the world.

The Korean Government, it was added, had been placed in a dilemma by the demand of the United States.

## HOAR INTRODUCES RESOLUTION REQUESTING PRESIDENT TO TELL FACTS OF PANAMA REVOLUTION.

### WASHINGTON, DEC. 9.—Senator Hoar to-day introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate such facts as may be in his possession or in that of any of the executive departments as will show, at the time of the ratification of the treaty with the Republic of Panama, lately communicated to the Senate, that the Republic (Panama) had successfully established its independence, had lawfully adopted a constitution and had given authority to the persons with whom said treaty purports to have been made to negotiate and ratify the same; also, the population of said Republic of Panama at that time, its capacity for self-government and the race and character of the persons composing it; also, whether the officials negotiating or ratifying the treaty on the part of Panama had any personal or private interest in or relating to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama; also, whether the Constitution of the Republic of Colombia authorized the action of Panama, and whether Colombia was prevented by the action of the United States or by any officer or force under the jurisdiction of the same from attempting to assert its authority or to prevent such secession, and what instructions, if any, had been given by the Government of the United States to such officers, whether civil, military or naval; and whether, if any action had been taken by such officers without special authority, what action was so taken, and whether such action had been approved or disapproved by the Government of the United States; also, at what time information of any revolution or resistance to the Government of Colombia in Panama was received by the Government of the United States or any department thereof, and whether any information was received of any expected or intended revolution before it occurred, and the date of such information."

By general agreement the resolution went over until to-morrow.

## COLOMBIAN TROOPS ASSEMBLING NEAR PANAMA BOUNDARY

United States Warship Close at Hand and Another on Way, While Army is Prepared to Move.

### OUTCOME RESTS WITH REYES.

Envoy at Washington Asserts That Reported Movements of Soldiers Are Without His Approval.

### WAR DEPARTMENT IS READY.

Preparations Have Been Completed to Repel Invasion by Prompt Show of Force if It Becomes Necessary.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 9.—The French steamer Versailles, which has arrived here from Savannah, reports that Colombian troops have landed 1,100 men from Cartagena near the mouth of the Atrato River (on the Gulf of Darien), to open a way over the Darien Mountains into Panama.

Other troops from the departments of Cauca, Colombia, it is said, are converging on Panama, and from all parts of Colombia troops are reported to be marching or awaiting the result of General Reyes's mission to Washington.

### CRUISER VIGILANT.

Colon, Dec. 9.—The United States cruiser Atlanta is still patrolling the eastern end of the San Blas Coast and keeping an outlook for any attempt on the part of the Colombian Government to land troops on the Isthmus, which the Atlanta would at once prevent.

The Atlanta is also endeavoring to ascertain if the Indians know anything of the movements of troops from the interior across the frontier and is also seeking information concerning the alleged concentration of Colombian troops at the mouth of the Atrato River, on the Gulf of Darien.

### COULD NOT INTERFERE.

The Atrato River being in Colombian territory, the Atlanta, of course, could not interfere with any movements of Colombian troops there.

The report brought to La Guayra, Venezuela, by the French steamer Versailles from Savannah, to the effect that Colombian troops have landed 1,100 men from Cartagena near the mouth of the Atrato River, as reported by the French steamer which has arrived at La Guayra, it is directly in opposition to the advice of both himself and General Reyes.

General Reyes stated that the La Guayra dispatch was the first information he had received of the reported movement of Colombian troops. He declared, however, that if it is true, as stated, that such movement has taken place, it was without any orders from him.

The point on the Gulf of Darien where the Colombian troops are reported to have landed is reported to be just about on the dividing line between the territory of Panama and Colombia, and it is probable that the troops will not cross the border without instructions from Bogota, which in turn will depend on the reports made to the Colombian Government by General Reyes.

### NAVY'S POLICY.

The policy of the Navy Department with respect to the entry of Colombian troops into Panama was said to-day to be to prevent a conflict before it commenced. To this end, having in mind previous experiences on the Isthmus, the naval commanders in those waters have been given instructions to keep the Colombian troops at a greater distance from the Isthmus at points where a fight with the Panamanians is likely to occur.

### ARMY IS READY.

When seen to-day, Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff, authorized the statement to be made that the War Department is ready to dispatch troops to Panama on short notice, should their presence be demanded. Although the statement heretofore has been denied, it is learned that the department has taken notice of the reported report that Colombian troops were assembling at different points with the avowed purpose of making a hostile demonstration against Panama, and has perfected all military plans to repel such an invasion.

It is probable that the training ship Prairie, with a battalion of marines on board, will be ordered to Colon. The vessel is now at Guantanamo.

### COLOMBIA IS DETERMINED TO REGAIN THE ISTHMUS.

Bogota, Dec. 7, via Colon, Dec. 9.—The following expression of the attitude of the Colombian Government is authorized, the strict censorship preventing a fuller report:

"The statement issued by United States Secretary of State Hay in explanation of the violent happenings on the Isthmus of Panama has produced a most unfortunate and disastrous impression in political and diplomatic circles here, by reason of its contradictions and its lack of sincerity and logical arguments."

"The Central Government is acting, and will continue to act, with dignity and honor, but it has decided to combat the independence of the Isthmus most determinedly and without cessation."

## SUPREME COURT REVERSES BUTLER CASE AND ORDERS THAT HE BE DISCHARGED.

Decision in Most Interesting of St. Louis Boodle Cases, Declares the Board of Health Had No Legal Right to Make Garbage Contract and Therefore a Member of That Board Could Not Be Bribed to Make One—Another Point Made by Tribunal Is That Alleged Attempt to Bribe Doctor Chapman Was Made Before the Ordinance Authorizing Him and His Associates to Make a Contract Had Been Signed by the Mayor—Court Does Not Pass Upon Sufficiency of Evidence, Merely Holding That No Crime Under the Statutes Was Possible.



JUDGE JAMES D. FOX. Who wrote the opinion for the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court reversing the Butler case.

## ST. LOUIS TO MAKE DETERMINED FIGHT

Francis, Thompson and Houser Already in Washington and Others Will Arrive To-day.

### CHICAGO IS CHIEF RIVAL.

Illinois Workers Say They Will Offer Anything That Is Wanted for Republican National Committee.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Former Governor Francis, W. H. Thompson and D. M. Houser of St. Louis arrived in Washington this morning. They had a conference with the Comptroller of the Currency in regard to the establishment of a branch bank at the World's Fair grounds. They filed an application for this institution, to be known as the Bankers' National Bank, the incorporators to be St. Louis banks and trust companies which have subscribed to the World's Fair. The formal order for its establishment probably will be issued Thursday.

Messrs. Francis, Thompson and Houser will remain to aid the St. Louis delegation in securing the Republican National Convention for that city. Governor Francis said this evening:

"We were somewhat surprised to find on our arrival that an impression had been created in some quarters that St. Louis could not care for the convention and at the same time for the World's Fair. We shall try to correct this error."

Messrs. Frank and Walbridge will arrive Thursday morning, and the delegation then will begin active work for St. Louis.

The advance guard of the Chicago boomers arrived this evening. They were headed by S. W. Raymond, chairman, and Graeme Stewart, National Committeeman. Mr. Raymond said to The Republic correspondent:

"In a general way we shall offer the National Committee whatever they desire. We shall offer all that any committee can offer on behalf of any city. Four years ago we did not care for the convention, but now we do, and to speak candidly, we expect to make a vigorous pull for it and to win."

The general understanding is that the contest will narrow down to Chicago and St. Louis, with the chances at this time somewhat favoring the former.

The National Committee will have to pass, also, on the old proposition to reduce the representation in the National Convention of the Southern States to the basis of the votes cast for the Republican ticket.

In the last convention it was advanced by Senator Quay, for purposes of his own not entirely associated with the merits of the question. This time the proposition is espoused by General Bratton of Rhode Island. It is that representation in the convention shall be upon the basis of one delegate for every 10,000 votes cast for Republican Electors in the preceding election and four delegates at large. While it would apply to every State, it is aimed at the Southern States.

Naturally, the Southern Republicans are opposed to it and a delegation from Alabama is already on the spot to fight it.

The scheme has advocates and opponents both among the Republican managers. Messrs. Francis and Thompson went to the Capitol and called on Senator Cockrell and Representative Tawney. The Governor said this evening that his business in Washington is solely in connection with the branch bank and to aid in securing the national convention for St. Louis.

The committee of the Business Men's League which was selected to appear before the Republican National Committee to boom St. Louis for the Republican National Convention in 1904 departed yesterday at noon for Washington, D. C. Mayor Wells, who was a member of the committee, did not accompany the party.

## COMMENTS OF CENTRAL FIGURES IN THE BUTLER BRIBERY CASE.

BY CIRCUIT ATTORNEY FOLK.

"It is a matter of regret that the Supreme Court differed from the late Judge Hockaday as to the law. I have endeavored to do my duty, and I am, without malice or ill will, and nothing will discourage or keep me from fighting on. I shall continue to try bootleggers and send them to the Supreme Court for such action as they, in their consciences and under the law, deem right and proper."

BY EDWARD BUTLER.

"I do not care to discuss the case. Of course, I am glad of the result. However, I expected as much. I was not guilty in fact, while the law is on my side."

BY THOMAS J. ROWE.

"I have from the first insisted that the case would be reversed, and repeatedly said that I was willing to stake my reputation as a lawyer on the outcome."

### REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 9.—The Supreme Court to-day reversed the Butler case on technicalities and dismissed Butler.

The opinion was written by Judge James D. Fox, and concurred in by his associates of the criminal division, Judge James B. Gantt and Judge Gavon D. Burgess.

The case thus disposed of is that one wherein Edward Butler of St. Louis was convicted of offering a bribe of \$2,500 to Doctor Henry C. Chapman of the St. Louis Board of Health for his vote on the city's garbage contract. The trial was taken to Boone County on change of venue, and was held before the late Judge Hockaday. Butler was sentenced for three years.

The Supreme Court's opinion, covering some sixty typewritten pages, reverses the decision of the lower court and discharges the defendant.

The main grounds for the reversal are that the Board of Health of St. Louis had no authority to make a contract for the reduction of garbage, under the City Charter, and therefore Doctor Chapman was not acting in an official capacity when approached by Butler, and that by the testimony of the prosecuting witness himself he was not approached by Butler after the 18th of September, 1901, and the ordinance empowering the Board of Health to make a garbage contract was not approved by the Mayor until the 17th, or a day later, so that no bribe was offered by Butler to any one acting in an official capacity.

### HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Colonel Ed Butler was indicted for bribery in the Circuit Court of St. Louis by a Grand Jury working under Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk on the 5th of April, 1902. A change of venue was granted by Judge O'Neill Ryan to Boone County, where the case was tried by Judge John Hockaday on the 19th of November, 1902, and Butler was sentenced to serve three years in the Penitentiary on a verdict of guilty. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and argued on the 13th of last October.

Butler was charged in the indictment with trying to bribe Doctor Henry C. Chapman, a member of the Board of Health of St. Louis by offering him \$2,500 if he would vote as a member of said board to accept the bid of the St. Louis Sanitary Company for the reduction of the garbage of the city. Doctor Chapman testified that Butler came to him on the 18th of September and offered him \$2,500 for his vote, which was refused.

The Supreme Court's opinion does not pass upon the question whether a bribe was offered to Doctor Chapman, but advances the two points given above. The court's opinion, in part, is as follows:

"This is a criminal charge for attempted bribery. The indictment is predicated upon sections 204 and 205, Revised Statutes, 1899. The former section defines the completed offense and the latter has application to an attempt to commit the offense, as defined by the former. As applicable to this case, the offense may be defined as follows: 'Every person who shall directly or indirectly offer to \* \* \* give any money \* \* \* to any public officer of this State \* \* \* city thereof \* \* \* with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or decision on any question which \* \* \* may be brought before him in his official capacity' shall be guilty of an attempt to bribe."

"The elements of the offense as denominated by this statute are: First—There must be a public officer of the State or city thereof. Second—That the offer must be made with intent to influence the vote, opinion, judgment or decision of such public officer. Third—That the vote, opinion, judgment or decision must be in regard to some question which may by law be brought before the public officer in his official capacity. To constitute this offense all the elements herein noted must be shown to exist, and the absence of either one of them would be fatal to the charge, because not within the terms of the statute defining the offense."

### NO LAW IN FORCE.

"The most vital question presented in this case for consideration is involved in the first contention of appellants, that there was no law in force at the time of the alleged attempted bribery, in respect to a subject matter, which imposed the burden, of any action, vote, opinion, judgment or decision on the public officer. This contention is predicated upon two theories. First, that under the provisions of the Charter of the City of St. Louis there was no authority in the Assembly to adopt the ordinance introduced in evidence authorizing the Board of Health to let the contract for the sanitary disposal of garbage, collected from the public streets and alleys of the city, and from private premises. Second, that the testimony failed to show that at the date of the alleged attempted bribery the ordinance authorizing the letting of the contract for the removal of the garbage had not been approved and signed by the Mayor, and for that reason there was no ordinance in existence at the time the alleged offer was made. These are the propositions contending us. This case shall not, and will not be made an exception; the rules of law should not be relaxed to reverse it, nor should they be extended to affirm it. The law must be universal in its application, and as applicable to this case fairly and reasonably

## LEADING TOPICS IN TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:30 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:28. THE MOON RISES THIS EVENING AT 11:33.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. For St. Louis and Vicinity—Fair weather to-day; no decided change in temperature.

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1. Russian Squadron Threatens Korea. Colombia Prepared for War.
2. Anxious to Keep Evidence Secret. Boobie Inquiry in Kansas. Butler Must Make Defense in Another Bribery Trial.
3. The Stage. Missouri Supreme Court Decisions.
4. Defines Status of Contractor. Plenty of Places to Eat at Fair. Courtney Asks for Co-Operation.
5. Happenings in East Side Cities. Principals in Double Wedding.
6. Father Offer Appointed St. Leo's Pastor. St. Louis Postal Outlook Stormy. Joy's Contest a Mystery.
7. "Temperament of Mark Antony." Cotton Estimates in Larger Sales. Stranger Robbed Near Four Courts.

Real Estate Transfers.

8. Editorial. Society News.

9. Juvenile Court Bill Is Valid. Judge Scores Ellyer Benson. Five Divorce Suits Begun. Salvage Corps Man Hurt.

10. Race Results and Entries. Pugilistic Gossip. Bowling Results.

11. Railway News. River Telegrams.

12. Republic "Want" Ads. Birth, Marriage and Death Records. New Corporations.

13. Rooms for Rent Ads.

14. Live Stock Market.

15. Stocks More Active in New York. Tractors Most Active in Security Market. Sharp Break in Wheat in Chicago. Summary of St. Louis Market.

16. Turks Lay Blame on Consul Davis. Important Indictments Expected at Omaha. Believes Red Light Affects Morals. Akins' Appointment to Be Made at Once. Wedding Secret a Year.

### CAYENNE PEPPER STOLEN.

Thief Takes Wagon Loaded With Spice and Coffee.

Cayenne pepper, coffee and thirty pounds of spices, all in a wagon owned by St. Louis Coffee and Spice Mills, were stolen, together with the horse and vehicle, from in front of No. 223 West street yesterday evening.

The horse and wagon later were found in Selby place. The goods taken are valued at \$500. The identity of the thief was not discovered.